



Home of the annual Totem Pole Tournament, Jasper Park Lodge has an impressive immaculately-



# JASPER AND BANFF

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# BANFF AND JASPER

NATIONAL  
PARKS  
CANADA



## CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

BANFF AND JASPER, standing astride the majestic Canadian Rockies, are two of Canada's most spectacular National Parks.

Canada's National Parks are part of the Canadian heritage preserved in grand, unspoiled splashes on a vast landscape. From the sea-girt cliffs and golden beaches of the Atlantic coast into the lake-and-forest playgrounds of Central Canada, across the sweep of the prairies to the tall-country of the Rockies and Selkirk, 18 national parks provide areas of recreation in surroundings of striking natural beauty.

In addition, a system of national historic parks contains sites significant in the early history of Canada. These 23 points of interest recall, for visitors the times of early conflicts and the romantic era of North America's explorers and settlers.

The discovery of mineral hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From a small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks' system has been extended until today it embraces 52 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Developed and administered by the Natural and Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the system is being progressively expanded and the parks made more accessible and enjoyable.

Expert knowledge and assistance are always close at hand. Park wardens are on continuous duty to assure the safety and convenience of visitors as well as to protect wildlife, forests and flowers.

Under the program of conservation which has keyed the development of this national heritage, the attractions of the parks will continue, undiminished, for the enjoyment of all generations.

Published by authority of  
The Honourable Mitchell Sharp  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

# Banff NATIONAL PARK

## ALBERTA

Banff National Park is one of Canada's most popular vacation areas.

Straddling the main ranges of the Canadian Rockies, its 2,564 square miles are a veritable "sea of mountains", stretching for 150 miles along the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. Its eastern gateway lies only 75 miles from the city of Calgary; on the west it is flanked by Yoho and Kootenay National Parks; and to the north the vast Columbia Ice-field, a remnant of the Ice Age, links it with Jasper National Park.

Banff Park contains two world-famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. From these two resorts, motor roads and trails lead to a wide variety of recreation areas and mountain beauty spots.

Visitors revel in the mineral hot springs which well from the sides of Sulphur Mountain. These attractively-situated spas rank among the finest in the world.

### How to Reach the Park

Transportation facilities are excellent. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway run through the park. Main airlines fly into the city of Calgary, 75 miles southeast of the park entrance and there is a landing field for light aircraft three miles from Banff townsite. Trans-continental bus lines bring visitors direct to Banff and Lake Louise.

The broad Trans-Canada Highway (No. 1) offers magnificent scenery as it strikes through Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho National Parks from the west, or from Calgary, an hour-and-a-half's drive to the eastern gate. The northern approach is from Edmonton and Jasper, down the spectacular Banff-Jasper Highway. Visitors from Montana connect with the Trans-Canada at Calgary; from Idaho one may enter Canada at Kingsgate, British Columbia, and drive north on hard-surfaced roads. Highways to Banff Park are open year 'round.



*Gentle mountain breezes stir the canvas of a sailboat on Lake Minnewanka lying emerald-green below the craggy faces of the peaks.*

### Recreation

**Bathing and Swimming**—The mineral hot springs are among Banff's chief attractions. There are several such springs bubbling from the sides of Sulphur Mountain and two sites have been developed by the Parks Branch. They are Cave and Basin, one mile west of the Bow Bridge, and Upper Hot Springs, 450 feet above the town and two and one-half miles by road along the mountain.

At the Cave and Basin Springs there are two fine swimming pools and a modern building equipped with showers and rest rooms; open from May 15 to the latter part of September.

Water temperatures are usually 80°F. and 88°F. The cooler pool uses fresh water and the warmer pool, sulphur water.

Upper Hot Springs is equipped with steam room, plunges, showers and rest rooms for men, women and children. Towels and suits are available on a rental basis. The outdoor pool, with a temperature of 100°F., is open summer and winter. Visitors to Banff for winter sports make much use of these mineral hot springs.

At the Banff Springs Hotel swimming facilities for guests include heated indoor and outdoor pools. A heated outdoor pool is also provided for guests at Chateau Lake Louise.

**Boating and Canoeing**—At Banff, Lake Minnewanka and Lake Louise boats and canoes may be hired. The quiet reaches of the Bow River, and Echo Creek particularly, offer a delightful opportunity for viewing the panorama of peaks on both sides of the valley. Scheduled launch trips are made from the townsite westward for eight miles.

Motor-propelled boats may be operated on Lake Minnewanka and on the Bow River. All other waters in the park are closed to motor boats.

**Fishing**—Numerous lakes and streams in the park provide sport fishing. The Banff fish hatchery helps keep the water well-stocked with game fish.

A fishing licence is required for the mountain national parks. Park officers will suggest good fishing waters and will advise on catch limits.

**Golf**—The Banff Springs Hotel golf course in Banff National Park is a well-manicured green carpet standing in vivid contrast to the surrounding rough majesty of the mountains and forests. Well-placed hazards and tricky crosswinds make it one of the sportiest courses on the continent. The clubhouse, parking area and first tee are a short distance from Banff Springs Hotel. The green fee is \$6 a day.

**Tennis**—Tennis courts, just west of Bow River Bridge, are available free to the public, and there are other courts for the use of guests at Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise.

**The Fine Arts**—Artistic expression combines with delightful recreation at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Since 1933, the school, an extension of the University of Alberta, has held summer courses in the vicinity of Banff. Opera, drama and concerts staged by students of the fine arts, as well as performances by international artists, are presented by the Banff School throughout the summer. Exhibition of arts and crafts by students, well-known artists and Indians are on view in Banff.

**Mountain Climbing**—With some mountains rising to nearly 12,000 feet, mountain climbing is an exciting sport in Banff Park. Mountaineers from many parts of the world come to scale the jagged peaks and explore the vast ice-fields of the Canadian Rockies. The Alpine Club of Canada, with headquarters near Banff, holds annual camps in the mountain national parks.

National Parks regulations require that all mountain travel off the park trails be registered with the nearest park warden before and after a climb. Persons making extended trips or camping out overnight are subject to the same regulations. This rule applies whether accompanied by a guide or not. Inexperienced climbers should retain a guide and secure full information on equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise extreme caution on climbing or hiking in unfamiliar country.

**Winter Sports**—Banff, perched 4,534 feet up the slopes of the Rockies, offers within a radius of a few miles some of the finest ski slopes in the world. Other winter sports include skating, curling, sleighing, tobogganing, and to take the chill off, there is outdoor swimming in the hot sulphur pools on Sulphur Mountain.

On the slopes of Mount Norquay (8,725') within five miles of Banff, are a spectacular ski jump, a downhill course with a drop of 2,000 feet, and slalom courses. A chairlift operates to the top of the downhill course, and modern rope tows serve the extensive practice slopes. A ski lodge with restaurant, ski rental and repair shop faces the slopes.



*Silhouetted in blue-green glacial waters, trail-riders near Bow Glacier pause to view the unspoiled beauty of the Rocky Mountains.*

The modern sedan lift on Whitehorn, north of Lake Louise, operating on weekends or as traffic demands, rises 1,700 feet in two miles. Mount Temple Chalet, at the mouth of the Ptarmigan Valley, provides access to fine alpine skiing. There is comfortable accommodation, a Poma lift and a lunch counter for day skiers.

Sunshine Village, 14 miles southwest of Banff, offers alpine skiing at an altitude of 7,200 feet. There is ample accommodation for a large number of skiers, and ski lifts serve slopes near the lodge.

With its variety of mountain terrain and splendid powder snow conditions, Banff offers skiing comparable to that of the Alps.

### Trail Riding, Hiking and Cycling

**Trail Riding**—For many years Banff has been one of the principal starting points for trail-riding in the Canadian Rockies. In this park there are nearly a thousand miles of trails leading to such places as Mount Assiniboine, Spray Lakes, Simpson Pass, Skoki Valley, Lake Louise, Lake O'Hara,

Snow Creek, Harrison Lake, Panther River, the Red Deer Valley, and many other regions. Since 1924 the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, a Canadian organization with an international membership, holds annual "rides", usually in Banff Park. Guides, packhorses, mountain ponies and supplies are available locally.

**Hiking**—Many of the trails once trod by Indians, missionaries, explorers and fur traders lead today's visitors to beautiful natural retreats. The Sky Line Trail Hikers and the Canadian Youth Hostellers conduct annual excursions.

For those who like to do their sightseeing on foot or on horseback, map folders describing these trails which radiate from Banff townsite and Lake Louise are available at the park information bureaus.

**Cycling**—Cycling in the park has become one of the popular exercises for visitors. A bicycle is a great convenience in sightseeing in the parks as it can be used not only on the main park highways but on many of the fire roads and trails leading to scenic areas. Visitors may hire bicycles locally.



Peyto Lookout offers a magnificent view of Peyto Glacier, Peyto Lake and the falls and ranges to the north. This overlook is accessible by a ¼ mile spur road leading off the Ice-field Highway.

The highway passes within a mile of Athabasca Glacier—a tongue of the great Columbia Ice-field. An access road takes you up beside the ice mass where a snowmobile tour on the glacier is available.

From a score of other overlooks along the route unfolds a procession of painted lakes, glaciers and snow-crowned peaks. An entire day should be allowed for the trip to permit its full enjoyment.

There are many picnic and camping areas along the highway, as well as lodges and bungalow camps at Bow Lake, Saskatchewan River Crossing, Athabasca Glacier and Sunwapta Falls.

A strip map covering the Ice-field Highway can be obtained from information offices of the National Parks Branch at Ottawa or along the route.



*Skimming over the 600-foot thick Athabasca Glacier in a snowmobile is a refreshing experience in the heat of summer.*

## Accommodation

Accommodation in Banff Park ranges from luxury hotels to bungalows, chalets, cabins and campgrounds.

**Hotels, Motels**—Good accommodation in hotels and motels is available at Banff and Lake Louise throughout the year. In outlying areas, accommodation is available from June 1 to September 30 and in the Banff area, May 1 to October 15.

**Private Cabins, Rooms**—There are a large number of private cabins and rooms available in the townsites; these carry an "approved accommodation" sign. All tourist accommodation within national parks boundaries is inspected and maximum daily rates are set by the National Parks Administration. Banff townsites, lying within the park, is a year-round resort with a permanent population of more than 3,000. It contains all the services of a modern town and has developed into an important business convention centre.

Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is best to arrange accommodation in advance.

The Alberta Tourist Association operates a reservation service throughout the year with headquarters in Banff. During the summer accommodation placement is made through teletype connections in Jasper, Waterton, Fort Macleod, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Alberta; Radium, Golden and Revelstoke, British Columbia; and St. Mary's, Montana.

Reservations may also be made through the Travellers' Digest Bureau at Banff or the Alberta Motor Association which has an accommodation bureau there for servicing its members and those of affiliated associations.

**Camping**—For those with their own camping equipment or travelling with trailers, public campgrounds are laid out in delightful settings throughout the park.

At Tunnel Mountain campground travel trailer facilities are provided, including individual water and sewer connections and electric plug-ins.

**Tea-Houses**—Tea-houses are located at Lake Agnes and the Plain of Six Glaciers in the Lake Louise area, and on Mount Norquay near Banff.

Publications containing the name, location, capacity, rates and plan for all tourist accommodation and details on campgrounds in Canada's National Parks may be obtained from park information bureaux or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.



*Banff townsite, hub of an internationally-famous resort area, nestles in its fir-carpeted valley under the splendour of the mountains.*

## Naturalist Services

To help visitors gain a better understanding and appreciation of the natural features of the park there are self-guiding nature trails at Lake Agnes, near Lake Louise, Peyto Lake and at the Hoodoos. Park naturalists conduct hikes from Tunnel Mountain campground and from Lake Louise. Nature talks and slide and film showings are offered.

## CAUTION

Visitors should make certain that park waters are suitable before using them for drinking purposes.

# Jasper NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA

A superbly beautiful vacationland of 4,200 square miles, Jasper National Park cuts along the eastern slope of the mighty Canadian Rockies. Amid a sea of peaks, lifting snow-crowned heads far above the clouds, are beautiful alpine valleys spangled with lakes and coursed by rushing streams and thundering cataracts.

It is one of the largest and most attractive national parks on the North American continent. To the west Mount Robson towers out of British Columbia. And to the south the glaciers of the vast Columbia Ice-field finger the borders of Banff Park.

From this immense ice-cap lying thick on the shoulders of the mountains issue numerous glaciers whose melt-waters reach three oceans, the Pacific, Arctic and Atlantic.

The romance of pioneer history lingers in this great mountain park—stories of the explorer David Thompson who, in 1811, found a way to the West through the Athabasca Pass; and of colourful traders like Jasper Hawes of the Northwest Company who set up trade at Jasper House. In their wake came prospectors, missionaries and hardy pioneers to settle the flowered alpine valleys.

Slicing through these ranges is the broad valley of the Athabasca River and its tributaries—the Sunwapta, Whirlpool, Maligne, Snaring, Rocky and Snake Indian Rivers.

Miette Hot Springs where the water temperature runs to 126°F. as it issues from the rock, attracts many visitors. Development of the hot springs includes a large outdoor swimming pool.

Another park favourite is Maligne Canyon, a spectacular chasm 188 feet deep, that has been carved through solid rock by the action of the Maligne River. Among other notable sights in Jasper are Maligne Lake and Valley, the Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes, and Mount Edith Cavell.



*A broad 142-mile strip of asphalt between Banff and Jasper, the Ice-field Highway sweeps grandly high above the brooding canyons, yet far below the dazzling ice-caps.*

## How to Reach the Park

Modern railway, highway and air transportation serve Jasper Park. The transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways crosses the park, following the valleys of the Athabasca and Miette Rivers and climbing through the famous Yellowhead Pass.

The Edmonton-Jasper Highway, coming in from the northeast, also follows the Athabasca River. Extending through the heart of the Canadian Rockies is the Ice-field Highway which joins the Trans-Canada Highway near Lake Louise in Banff Park.

Air travellers will find, at Edmonton, one of the finest airports in Western Canada. Also, an airfield north of Jasper townsite permits landings of light aircraft during daylight (see map).

## Recreation

**Bathing and Swimming**—Lakes Annette, Edith and Pyramid, not far from Jasper, are popular swimming spots. A heated outdoor swimming pool is operated at Jasper Park Lodge for the use of guests. Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper, attracts many visitors wishing to swim or bathe in the mineral waters.

A heated, outdoor, Olympic-size pool with dressing-room facilities and wading pool is located at the recreation centre in Jasper townsite.

**Boating**—The placid waters of Lac Beauvert and Lakes Patricia, Pyramid, Annette, Edith, Medicine and Maligne are excellent for boating or canoeing. Motor boats are permitted only on Medicine and Pyramid Lakes.

Launches provide cruises on Medicine and Maligne Lakes.

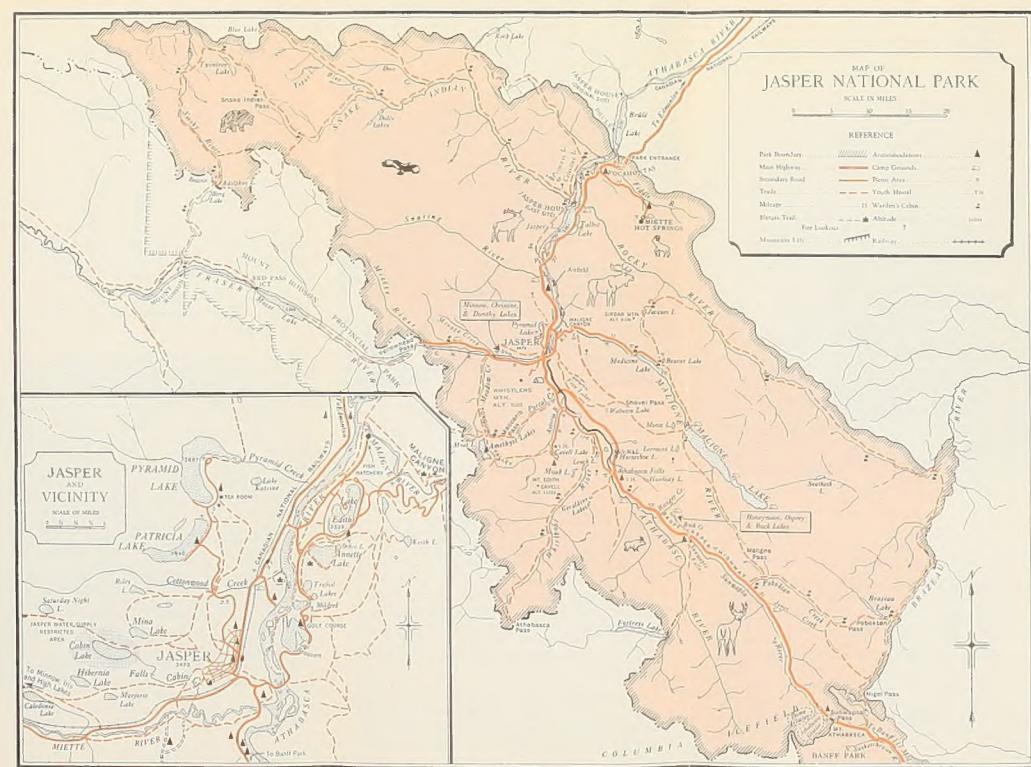
**Fishing**—Numerous lakes and streams in the park provide sport fishing. The Jasper fish hatchery helps keep the water well-stocked with game fish.

A fishing licence is required for the mountain national parks. Park officers will suggest good fishing waters and will advise on catch limits.

**Golf**—An 18-hole golf course operated in conjunction with Jasper Park Lodge is one of the most picturesque in the world. It has a delightful setting on the shores of Lac Beauvert, with mountains flanking every green and fairway. The green fee is \$6 per day.

**Tennis**—Six courts, operated free by the Natural and Historic Resources Branch, are located at the recreation centre in Jasper townsite. Three courts are available to guests at Jasper Park Lodge.

**Motoring**—In addition to the two main park highways, there are several park roads leading to such picturesque areas as Miette Hot Springs, Medicine Lake, Maligne Canyon, Pyramid Lake, Mount Edith Cavell and Angel Glacier, and Lac Beauvert. Taxis and U-drive cars are available for rent.



**Mountain Climbing**—The hundreds of peaks in Jasper Park, some rising over 12,000 feet, offer almost unlimited opportunities for mountain climbing.

National Parks regulations require that all mountain travel off the park trails be registered with the nearest park warden, before and after a climb. Persons making extended trips or camping out overnight are subject to the same regulations. This rule applies whether accompanied by a guide or not. Inexperienced climbers should retain a guide and secure full information on equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise extreme caution on climbing or hiking in unfamiliar country.

**Winter Sports**—Jasper, with its big hills and high-up glaciers, has an almost year-long skiing and ski mountaineering season. On Whistlers Mountain near Jasper townsite, skiers will find a downhill ski course, ski tow, poma ski lift, practice hill and a slalom course. There is also a ski development in Marmot Basin. Ski mountaineering is popular in the Tonquin Valley, Maligne Lake and Columbia Ice-field regions, where it is possible to ski winter and summer. Other winter sports include skating and curling. A curling bonspiel and winter carnival are held in Jasper townsite.

## Trail Riding, Hiking and Cycling

**Trail Riding**—Jasper National Park is admirably suited for riding. There are lively stables and outfitters from which saddle and pack horses may be rented. There are numerous pony trips that can be taken from Jasper townsite. Qualified guides and packers are available for those who wish to make longer trips in the saddle into the less-visited areas of the park.

**Hiking**—There are more than 600 miles of trails in Jasper National Park, as well as more than 50 miles of fire and secondary roads. Hiking in the park has been stimulated in recent years by youth hostellers and other hiking organizations.

Hikers may obtain information on trail outings at Jasper from the park information bureau.

**Cycling**—A bicycle is a great convenience for sightseeing in Jasper Park, as it can be used not only on the main park highways, but on many of the secondary roads and trails leading to scenic areas. Bicycles may be rented in Jasper townsite.

## Sightseeing

Visitors who return to the park year after year freely admit that they have seen only a small part of this great mountain kingdom. There is always something new and interesting remaining for another vacation; always another mountain peeping over the shoulders of the range in front of it, beckoning the adventurous deeper into the heart of the Rockies; always another canyon, turbulent stream, waterfall or lake in the valleys beyond. And there is always the thrill of discovering the habitat of some of the wild creatures which are among the park's major attractions.

Much of Jasper Park's most impressive scenery is now accessible by motor road or by improved trails. Interesting short sightseeing trips include those to Lac Beauvert, 2 miles; Pyramid Lake, 4½ miles; Maligne Canyon, 9 miles; Medicine Lake, 18 miles; and perhaps the most popular of all, Mount Edith Cavell, 18 miles from Jasper.

Sightseers will delight in taking the newly-installed 35-passenger Jasper Sky Tram on Whistlers Mountain for splendid views of Athabasca and Miette Valleys. The two cable cars rising 3,950 vertical feet carry visitors to a tea-house 7,350 feet up on the slope of the mountain.

Many sightseeing expeditions into remote areas of the park are arranged each year, and the number of these parties of "modern pathfinders" has greatly increased of late. The Ice-field Highway, completed in 1940, opened up to the motorist a vast area of the most exquisite alpine scenery in the park, including the Columbia Ice-field and its numerous glaciers. The road passes close to the tongue of Athabasca Glacier where motorists often leave their cars and take the snowmobile tour on the glacier—a refreshing experience in midsummer. Athabasca Falls and Sunwapta Falls are reached by this highway, and scores of mountain peaks of more than 10,000 feet are visible along the road. Eleven of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies are in the immediate vicinity of the Columbia Ice-field.

Sightseeing on foot, or on horseback, can lead the visitor to some of the most primitive areas in the park. Expeditions into the wilderness may travel to such wild and spectacular scenic places as The Committee's Punchbowl, reached by way of the Whirlpool River; Brazeau Lake, via Poboktan Creek; Maligne Lake, via the Maligne River; Amethyst Lakes and the Tonquin Valley, via the Astoria River; Twintree Lake, via Snake Indian River; and many other places of interest to the geologist, the nature lover, the artist and the seeker of high adventure.

Touring companies from Jasper townsite and Jasper Park Lodge arrange trips to Maligne Lake, and Tonquin Valley, two of the outstanding scenic areas in the park. As these excursions operate during the busy season only, those interested are advised to ascertain in advance the period during which such trips are available.

Visitors arriving by railway, or those otherwise dependent upon public services, may hire taxis or U-drive cars in Jasper, or join one of the daily motor tours.



High in the rarefied atmosphere of Mount Athabasca, ski mountaineers find their sport both exhilarating and challenging.

## Accommodation

Accommodation is provided by several hotels and motels in Jasper townsite; by Jasper Park Lodge, a luxurious bungalow-type hotel; and by bungalow and chalet installations located at well-known beauty spots throughout the park area. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance. Reservations may be made at the Alberta Tourist Association at Jasper townsite, open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., except Sunday.

**Camping**—Visitors who prefer to spend their vacations in the open bring their own camp equipment and make use of the campgrounds provided by the National Parks.

Details of the name, location, capacity, rates and plan for all tourist accommodation including campgrounds in Canada's National Parks may be obtained from the park information bureaux or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.



Jasper Park Lodge—snow-mantled Rockies above, people lounging pool-side, or riding or golfing below—is pure cushion comfort. Accommodation is excellent in the alpine village resort of Jasper.

## Wildlife and Plantlife

in

### BANFF and JASPER PARKS

Wildlife is abundant in Banff and Jasper Parks. Here are found the "bighorn"—Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer, black and grizzly bears, wolverine, cougar and coyote. Some of these larger animals may be seen from park trails and even from the highway. Smaller animals range from the prickly yellow-haired porcupine to the lodge-building beaver, numerous particularly around Banff.

Some 200 species of birds have been recorded in the parks and these range from the rarely-seen great blue heron to the impudent whiskey jack (grey jay). Golden eagles and the bald eagle are year-round residents.

The forests of these parks include the lodgepole pine, alpine and Douglas fir, Englemann and white spruce, aspen and balsam poplar, and Lyall's larch, among others.

More than 500 varieties of wildflowers grow in profusion in the Rocky Mountains. Found in the sweeping valleys and even on high passes, near the snowline, they bloom in waves of purple, blue, rose, white and yellow. Adding to the scenic alpine grandeur are such species as the violet, columbine, Indian paint brush, alpine anemone, snow lily, gentian, aster, mountain heather, saxifrage and harebell.

### Parks Administration

Resident superintendents are in charge of the administration of the parks. The Administration Buildings found in each of the townsites contain the offices of the park superintendents, warden services and resident engineers. The protection of forests and game and the enforcement of park regulations are carried out by park warden services, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Banff**—At the north end of the Bow River Bridge a park information bureau is maintained from May 1 to September 30 for visitors. Here information on

natural features, recreation and sightseeing may be obtained, as well as literature and maps of the park. Near Lake Louise lower townsite within sight of the Trans-Canada Highway another office is open from June 1 to September 15. These offices do not handle accommodation or reservations. (See "Accommodation".)

**Jasper**—Information concerning accommodation, roads, trails, places of interest and recreational facilities in the park, as well as detailed maps and publications, may be obtained in the park information bureau on the main street of Jasper.



Remarkable mineral springs flowing from the rocks at 126°F. have been developed into a swank outdoor pool at Miette Hot Springs in Jasper Park.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Motor Vehicle and Fishing Licences

**Motor Vehicle Licences**—Motorists entering Banff and Jasper National Parks must register and obtain park vehicle licences.

A licence is valid for an entire year (ending March 31) for any number of trips in any National Park: Automobile, \$2; auto with trailer, \$3.

Size restrictions on large trailers and buses are necessary on secondary highways in Banff, Yoho, Kootenay and Jasper Parks.

**Fishing**—A fishing licence is required for Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks, and is good in any of these parks during the season.



Mother bear chaperones little cinnamon and brown bears while black bear welcomes visitors in Banff Park.

## Wildlife Protection

Wildlife within the parks is rigidly protected. Hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited by the National Parks Act. As parks are also game sanctuaries, visitors are not to molest any wild animals or birds and their nests.

Dogs and cats may accompany visitors into the parks. However, dogs must be kept on a leash.

### Films

Films of Canada's national parks, 16 mm., in colour, with sound, are available from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019  
230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—60601  
233 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California—94104  
1 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1., England

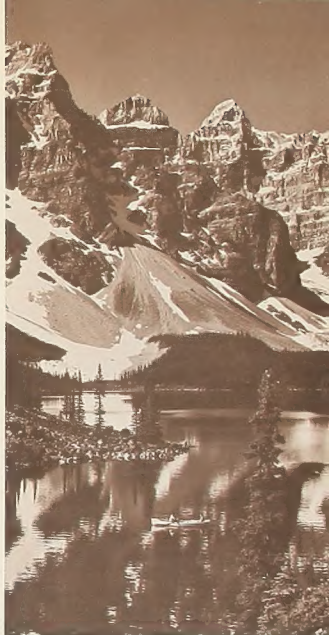
Showings of nature films are made at various centres in the parks during the summer season.

### Keep Canada's Parks Green Help Prevent Forest Fires

Remember that camp-fires may be lit only in designated areas. Visitors camping out overnight—in non-designated areas—must first register with a park warden and obtain a permit to light a camp-fire.

For further information write to:

- CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
  - Ottawa, Canada.
  - The Prudential Center, 263 Plaza Boston, Mass.—02199
  - 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019
  - 102 West Monroe Street (Corner Clark Street) Chicago, Ill.—60603
  - 124 South Seventh Street (Northstar Center) Minneapolis, Minn.—55402
  - 1 Second Street (Corner Market) San Francisco, Calif.—94105
  - 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.—90014
  - 19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1, England.



Mountain scenery, like beautiful Moraine Lake with its ever-changing hues and fringe of stately pine, is a favourite for the lens of the colour photographer.

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Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Department of Northern  
Affairs and National Resources